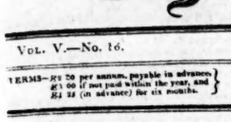
The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. V.—No. 16. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22, 1826. WHOLE No. 247.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, payable in advance; $3 00 if not paid within the year, and $2 25 (in advance) for six months.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, North side.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 2 squares, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to yearly do.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

The youth beheld with rolling eye,
The velvet green—the azure sky—
The lofty mount—the valley fair—
The forest waving in the air—
The fleecy clouds—the vernal bowers—
The birds of heav'n—the painted flowers—
The lucid lake, at perfect rest,
Save where the swallow dipp'd its breast,
Or where upon the gentle tide,
Gaily a skiff was seen to glide—
He heard with an attentive ear,
The woodland music swelling near;
The plough-boy's whistle—milk-maid's song—
And streamlets murmuring along.

Such charms across his senses stealing,
Created ecstacy of feeling;
His glowing eye—his smiling sir—
Bespoke the rapture kindled there.
But his sight is fix'd, as well it may—
Give a list'ning ear to the poet's lay.

O! nature's enchantments are wond'rous and free,
And my vision is rapt by the gaze!
But the joy of my soul—the treasure for me,
Is contain'd in you house that looks over the lea,
The home of my earliest days!

I've wander'd, but never have stood on the spot
Where my foot was so proud of its place;
And the thoughts of my heart, whatever my lot,
Have been bent to my friends and the neat little cot,
The home of my earliest days!
Philad. Dec. 25, 1825. FLORIAN.

A SKETCH
FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

My boy! come, bid these shores adieu,
We leave our native land forever;
The breeze is fair, and I and you
Must from our happy country sever.

Weep not my boy to brave the sea,
Although 'tis dark, and deep, and wide,
There's One above to watch o'er thee,
And on the waters be our guide.

Or weep'st thou but to leave these bowers,
Where thou in childhood oft hast play'd;
To go where thou wilt see no flowers
I the stone among which thou hast stray'd.

(THE BOY.)

Father! it is for thee I weep,
That thou from this lov'd soil must go,
While mother and my sister sleep
In the green church yard, calm and low.

Ah! thou art weeping sadly now,
And I have caus'd thy tears to flow;
Oh! soon may peace illume thy brow,
And soothe thy bosom's tearful woe.

Stay here, my Father, why must we
Abandon now our peaceful home?
To brave the dangers of the sea,
To foreign climes afar to roam?
Why leave our friends?

(FATHER.)

Hush! they are dead!
Thou know'st not what they are my boy,
They died—when all my fortune fled,
They felt not for my woe or joy.

(BOY.)

Then linger here.

(FATHER.)

Nay! boy, in vain—
Thy last farewell, now quickly take;
For if I stay—to—no—the pain,
No more, or else my heart will break.

Now we are on the sea, my son,
With naught but Heav'n above, around us,
How swiftly we are fleeing on—
Here are, my boy, no tongues to wound us.

How beautiful is this blue sea,
How calm, how clear; 'tis thus, my boy,
With life—it has been so with me,
When basking in the sun of joy.

Perchance, ere night, thou wilt behold
The picture which the world would present,
Without civilization. Without regular laws to govern and regulate the conduct of men, some of the worst and most pernicious passions would be indulged in freely and without restraint—some of the most horrid and revolting crimes would be committed with impunity, and vice of every kind would have a base and discretionary rein. Ignorance, with all its consequent bad concomitants, would reign, and by its contemptible reduce the whole species to a noble featured human nature, and keep locked up in oblivion those inborn qualities which slumber in the mind of every man, but if not awakened and brought to life will be like unpolished diamonds, their intrinsic worth cannot be appreciated.

Under the auspices of civilization the seeds of education are disseminated, through whose medium laws are framed by which the actions of men are guided—their passions restrained and kept within due and proper bounds. It is instrumental in dissipating the darkness of idolatry, and in making known to the benighted pagan the purity and sanctity and truth of the christian religion—under whose happy influence the forbidden of savage hostility has been buried—the calumet of peace has been smoked, and thousands of heathens have been converted into congregations of christians. Where once the forest wood, the haunt and hold of beasts and reptiles, now are seen promising cities to rise young in happiness with the most ancient in the universe. Look for instance at this state, and compare its present appearance to what it was when the immortal Penn first landed upon its shores. Take a retrospect through the "mind's eye," and contemplate what a picture it must have presented to him when he stood under that tree beneath whose branches was ratified that exemplary treaty, not by blood-stoining sabre or the cannon's roar, but by a mildness and moderation which did him honor, and which ought to serve as an instructive lesson to every future adventurer. Contemplate, I repeat, the discouraging picture which the state of Pennsylvania must have offered to the eye of its founder, and how strong must have been his wish that I went without number, That wing their swift passage to thee.

The star's twinkle slightly—pale Cynthia is beaming
Her silvery lustre on Nature's bright face;
But thy eyes dim those orbs by their transcendant gleaming,
And sweeter to me is thy unstudied grace,
Than the sun in his splendour—the moon with her light
Which lightens the earth with her rays;
For with thee I'll forget the dark horrors of night,
And ages would vanish like days.

Then rise, lovely creature, and smile like the morning
When first her fresh tints do appear;
Ah! wait not to deck thee with gauzes—adorning
Cannot add to thy beauty or make thee more dear.

CIREX.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON CIVILIZATION.

How incalculable are the advantages and how numerous the benefits derivable from civilized society. If there are any pleasures to be enjoyed, or happiness experienced in this life, certain it is that it must be under the blessings of civilization, for without it the transitory comforts of earth would become still more transitory, because they would be constantly marred by the many inconveniences and disadvantages consequent to, and which attend on civilized states. View the savage—behold in imagination the life he leads, surrounded by innumerable ills—liable to numerous difficulties, and subject to many misfortunes to which civilized man is a stranger—On whatever we turn his eyes nought but a dreary and barren wilderness meets its gaze. At one time the savage yells of his savage brethren echo in his ear—at another he is affrighted by the discordant and thrilling howls of the dismal inhabitants of the forest—All around him wears a cheerless and gloomy aspect. Without the blessings of education to cheer and enliven him, or the holy light of the gospel to illumine his passage through life, he is as a forlorn wanderer groping his way through a dark and lonesome wild, without a conductor to direct him or a beacon to guide his steps. View on the other hand civilized man, surrounded by every comfort which can render his life pleasant and agreeable; every means to make himself happy within his reach, and every avenue open to him by which to raise himself to respectability. Education that sweetener of life—that husband-man of the mind, dealing out to him its many benefits, enabling him thereby to walk through life with honor to himself and usefulness to his fellow beings. The knowledge of a true and invisible God whose attributes are infinite, whose power is omnipotent, and whose mercy is all extensive—the made known to him through the medium of revealed religion, whose precepts, if dutifully and punctually adhered to, will lead him safely through every difficulty and vicissitude to which his probationary state may be liable, and will conduct him into the presence of that being whom on earth he was taught to revere and love, and from whom he will receive those rewards which await a well spent life. What a striking contrast does not the above comparison present to our view. On one side we behold man sunk in a state of barbarism, his mind manacled by the chains of ignorance like an uncultivated field, whose only beauty is wild sterile—beneath whose surface some innate excellencies may be concealed, but if it is not tilled and cultivated by a skillful hand, whatever good qualities it may possess will remain unknown, and it will present to the eye nought but a barren waste. Even so with the mind; there may be slumbering within it a latent spark of genius, but if not aroused and brought to light by the nurturing hand of education it will be enveloped in a cloud of darkness whose gloom will not be able to penetrate, and his fellow men will not know that the fosters ray of talent flunders within his breast. Behold on the other side man in the possession of every thing which can sweeten life, and in these go most of the numerous blessings which attend a state of civilization; united to his fellow men by that chain of social intercourse which binds man to man, he is exempt from those inconveniences and disadvantages to which the life of the uncivilized man is subject. The clouds of ignorance and bigotry dispelled by the penetrating rays of education, an opportunity is afforded him to store his mind with useful and wholesome knowledge, which opportunity, if embraced and well used will enable him to discern truth in her brightest colors, and will teach him to tread her path with a steady and unswerving step.—The gospel shedding around him its bright and cheering beams, illuminating his earthly path and pointing out to him the road to heaven. In fine, every comfort and every happiness which earth affords is within his grasp.

Confused and disgusting, indeed, would be the picture which the world would present without civilization. Without regular laws to govern and regulate the conduct of men, some of the worst and most pernicious passions would be indulged in freely and without restraint—some of the most horrid and revolting crimes would be committed with impunity, and vice of every kind would have a base and discretionary rein. Ignorance, with all its consequent bad concomitants, would reign, and by its contemptible reduce the whole species to a noble featured human nature, and keep locked up in oblivion those inborn qualities which slumber in the mind of every man, but if not awakened and brought to life will be like unpolished diamonds, their intrinsic worth cannot be appreciated.

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SKETCHES—No. 2.

WESTMONT.

"Too soon, and too sure, is the fair sheet of being,
With our fallings and wanderings darkly inscribed,
And those we have slighted, and those we have wronged,
Oft find their endeavours by frosty withed."

Westmont was born midst the votaries of a religion whose tenets were founded on principles bigoted, fanatic and deceptive; ideas enthusiastic and superstitious, and which he imbibed with the first impressions—ultimately adding another instance to the many that youthful impressions are with difficulty eradicated. Even in the tenderness of youth, ere the faculties of the mind are developed by the active energetic influence of education, he unwillingly became a proselyte to the religion his parents advocated, and was received into the ordinances of their church, as one fully qualified to partake of the sacrament, and comply with the theorems annexed to their belief of religious observance—thus were the first years of his boyish existence employed; piety was the external veil which he assiduously endeavored to throw over his natural foibles, and hypocrisy was the insidious sense that lulled the first probes of conscience, awakened from the slumbers of ignorance. Time rolled on, adolescence was succeeded by poverty, and with the rising feelings of passion and desire, her sylph-like, and relentless form appeared as he beheld in all the gross deformity of crime and pointed at as the young apostate; and those deeds of evil which would have appeared light and trivial, had they not so long lain dormant under a load of opprobrious as that of hypocrisy, were now viewed by all with abhorrence, and their detected actor irrevocably blasted to detestation. Thus was the inconsiderate misapplication of enthusiastic faith and fervor, made to operate to his discredit, and in fine the nursery to infamy. Detection is sometimes succeeded by remorse, but more frequently the sorrow alone of being discovered is the prominent subsequent feeling to the blast on conviction of crime, and is often a blind determination of revenge acts as the stimulant only to more heinous immolalities. Thus it was with Westmont; exposed to the ridicule of his associates, shunned by those whom he once viewed as friends, and deceit, and in fine the nursery to infamy. Detection is sometimes succeeded by remorse, but more frequently the sorrow alone of being discovered is the prominent subsequent feeling to the blast on conviction of crime, and is often a blind determination of revenge acts as the stimulant only to more heinous immolalities. Thus it was with Westmont; exposed to the ridicule of his associates, shunned by those whom he once viewed as friends, and pointed at as the young apostate; and those deeds of evil which would have appeared light and trivial, had they not so long lain dormant under a load of opprobrious as that of hypocrisy, were now viewed by all with abhorrence, and their detected actor irrevocably blasted to detestation. Thus was the inconsiderate misapplication of enthusiastic faith and fervor made to operate to his discred

faces from the insupportable heat, or in breathing off the sparks which every moment covered and penetrated our garments.

"In this inexpressible distress, and when a rapid advance seemed to be our only mean of safety, our guide stopped in uncertainty and agitation. Here would probably have terminated our adventurous career, had not some pillagers of the first corps recognized the Emperor amidst the whirling flames; they ran up and guided him towards the smoking ruins of a pyramid which had been reduced to ashes in the morning.

"It was then that we met the Prince of Eckmuhl. This marshal, who had been wounded at the Moskwa, had desired to be carried back among flames to share Napoleon's, or to perish with him. He threw himself into his arms with transport; the Emperor received him kindly, but with that composure which in danger he never lost for a moment.

"To escape from this vast region of calamities, it was further necessary to pass a long convoy of powder which was defiling amidst the fire. This was not the least of his dangers, but it was the last, and by nightfall he arrived at Petrowsky." *Segur's Russian Expedition.*

HOME.

"The patriot boast where'er we roam,
Our first best country ever is at home."

There is no trait, perhaps more common, or more amiable in the human character, than the attachment which each individual feels for his native place—with what transition, tender and soul-subduing influence does the remembrance of past scenes and pleasures frequently rush upon our mind! Our native hills and vallies, the murmuring rills, the groves, the meadows and the flelds which witnessed the innocence and sportings of our youthful years, arise before the imagination, arrayed in all their beauty. We, lonely, look back with tender affection to the sacred spot where repose the slumbering ashes of our departed kindred and friends. How chaste and pleasing meditation, we feel a pleasurable melancholy steal over our souls which we would not exchange for all the sparkling joys of transient and unsubstantial amusements. But awakening from this pleasing reverie, we find that we are in a distant land surrounded with strangers. In vain do we look around for the friends and companions of our youth—but all a sad, lonely and disconsolate. Tell us not that the skies which fan us are perfumed with odours; that the gentle zephyr brings health and balm on its wings; that roses and jessamines fill the soft air with fragrance, and that the verdant mantle of nature is spangled with flowers of the richest dyes, for neither the spicy gales, the balmy breath of the gentle zephyr, nor the roses, nor jessamines, nor nature's fairest livery equal the air, the beauty and enchantment of our native land. To us the whispers of a parental love, the kindness and affection would be more grateful and soothing than the gentle fannings of the south wind, or the spicy breeze. To us, more pleasing would be the sight of our parental mansion, though long in sickly, and mouldering ruin, than the desolate emblems of winter, than the beauty and verdure attached to a distant land.

"Fan the loud tempest and the shrieking roar,
But land to us our native mansion soar."

A HINT TO MOTHERS

All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion, but we signify our disapprobation of this intention of nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them, when born, as tightly as possible. The force of habit in children very strong, when we see a child released from its confinement, in the short interval between pulling off its day clothes, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep. The evident desire of delight which the little creature shows in recovering the free use of its limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice into the most stupid of mankind. Dr. Gregory.

CURE FOR WENS.—The following extraordinary fact (says the Raleigh N. C. Register) has lately come to our knowledge. A Planter in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C. had been for some years afflicted with a Wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies, he was advised by one of his neighbors to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, (water in which salt had been dissolved.) He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the Wen began gradually to decrease in size, and finally disappeared. Let those who are similarly afflicted, *"go and do likewise."*

The comedy of Le Mariage Force of Molliere is founded upon the following fact:—The celebrated Count de Grammont during his stay in England had been greatly smitten with the charms of Miss Hamilton, and although matters had gone so far between them as to a tacit universal attention, the gay Count quitted London, on his way to Paris, without making to the lady the expected offer of marriage. The brothers of Miss Hamilton set out in pursuit of the runaway lover, and overtook him at Dover, fully resolved to call him out. They chanced to meet him on the quay immediately upon their arrival, and called out to him as soon as they came near, "Count, you have you not forgotten something in London?" The Count, who guessed their intention, instantly replied, "Pardon me, I have indeed forgotten to marry your sister, and I will go back with you this instant and do it."

The earliest patent for acting comedies and tragedies is dated 1574; and such was the rapid progress of this rational amusement, that early in the next century more than 60 regularly licensed theatres were opened to the inhabitants of London. The best plays, especially those of Shakspeare, were acted, chiefly at the Blackfriar's, theatre he at the Globe in Southwark, at a high rate of admission for each theatre. The price of admission to the best places was a shilling, to the second ones a penny or two pence. The critics sat on the stage, and were furnished with pipes and tobacco. The curtain drew not, but was drawn back on each side—from the raillery of Sir Philip Sidney, it is doubtful whether there was a change of scenes. It is probable deficiency was supplied by the names of places being written in large characters on the stage; stating, for instance, that this was a wood, a garden, Thebes, Rome, or Alexandria, as the case might require. The stage was lighted with branches like those hung in churches. Before the exhibition began, three flourishes, soundings, or pieces of music were played; and music was likewise played between the acts. Perukes and masks formed part of the stage paraphernalia: and the female parts for the first hundred years were performed by the young men. One dramatic piece composed the whole entertainment, and the hours of acting began at one in the afternoon, and lasted about two hours. The audience before the performance began, themselves with reading or playing at cards; others drank ale or smoked tobacco. For some time plays were acted on Sundays only; after 1579, they were acted on Mondays and other days indiscriminately.

Such continued the state of the drama till the civil war, when it was opposed by the puritans, a race of men morose, stern, and inflexible. During the interregnum it flourished with difficulty; and by unceasing obloquy and reproach, was at first persecuted into unpopularity, and at length to extinction. It revived at the restoration, and in 1660, Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's. From this period it continued gradually to improve in interest and importance, till at length it attained its present state of perfection and magnificence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with the discussion of the law of indemnities concerning the former proprietors of San Domingo.

A new call of five pounds each has been made upon the subscribers for the tunnel under the river Thames. Fifty seven thousand pounds sterling have been already expended. It is confidently expected that this great work will be profitable to the stockholders.

Accounts from Rome state that the Government of Naples de Romanis has declared to M. Stratford Canning, that the Greeks will receive no propositions from the Ministry of the Porte, that are not based on the absolute independence of Greece.

The Duke of Wellington reached Koenisberg on the 23d of February, and set out early the next day for St. Petersburg.

Mr. Alexander Baring made the following remarks in the British House of Commons, in February.

"If the run on the London Bankers had continued 48 hours longer, and if the Bank of England had not come forward as it did, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion. Trade would have been entirely destroyed, and such a violent decline in prices effected, as would have involved merchants, manufacturers, and landed gentlemen, in one common ruin."

Letters from Bucharest, say that the Principalities of Arguthiangeles, the first publication of which was three centuries ago, and which were reprinted at Bucharest in 1812, by order of the Emperor Alexander, and that Court, ople will be taken in 1827. The death of all the Emperors, down to Alexander, is exactly predicted in the most positive manner by this prophet, as well as the expedition of the French to Moscow.

From the London Courier.

BERNARD'S.—We have received the Paris papers of Sunday, with that of the *Etoile* of Monday in due course. They contain no intelligence of any interest, if we except the purport of a private letter from Hamburgh, which is given in the *Pilote*. According to the Letter, we might suppose there are designs on foot for restoring to the throne of Sweden its legitimate possessor. Prosperity, it is said, is the order of the day in the city of Sweden, is said to be at St. Petersburgh, where he observes the strictest incognito; while, several persons of rank and persons who have the means of being informed, give us to understand that Charles John is at present in a very embarrassing state." The fate of Bernadotte certainly favored a supposition that he is the author of the revolt of Bonaparte, who rose and fell with him; but there were circumstances which at the time were considered sufficient to justify his exemption from the charge; and the improbability of this point will remain in all those circumstances, and the decision founded upon them, will be banished.

SWEEP ECONOMY.—The corn speculest of a morning paper says, "I send you the following conversation, which took place between a chimney sweep and me yesterday morning, promising that the gentleman in question had just sent another young gentleman up the chimney, and was holding a sooty screen over the fire place, to prevent the soot from scattering about the room:"—

Query.—How old is that little boy?—A. Why, he's five or six and a half round Rogers, the schools keeps these two years. He always said when he was five years old that he would do nothing else.

Q. How do you like your business?—A. Why, very well. Why, do you know that ere boy he belongs to me? He is entirely given to him, and he spends it all of Sunday. He been twelve months next month, and I gets only half a crown a week, and a shilling of that goes for my washing.

Q. How often do you wash yourselves?—A. Oh every Saturday night.

Q. Where do you sleep? Do you sleep on sacks?—A. No we sleeps on matrasses and feather beds.

Q. Then you don't wash before you go to bed?—A. No but we shakes ourselves.

Q. How many of you sleep in a bed?—A. Why there's five and there's only two sleeps in our bed. We only has four in ours. We wants part of a second to do. So.

Query.—Why, I should like to see you wash, and I'll pay for your washing this week; here is a shilling for you.

On Friday last the Township of Hull, cried to the following tune:—"The police are intending this year to make a clean sweep of the streets." Last night, their will be night for their cleaning.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, that America now manufactures as much as England did twenty years ago, and that France is only thirteen years behind England.

A new play by Miss Joanna Baillie; new Tales by the Miss Porters, a genuine collection of Sir Walter's, and the whole of the ancient British Drama, are announced as nearly ready for publication in London.

The title of Mrs. Radcliffe's forthcoming romance is Gaston de Blondeville, or, The Court of Henry the Third keeping Festival in Ardenne. The work will be accompanied by an authentic memoir of Mrs. Radcliffe, into which are interwoven some interesting extracts from a private journal kept by her for many years.

The New Monthly Magazine announces that Sir Walter Scott's life of Bonaparte, will probably be ready for publication about the end of next autumn. Sir John Byerly has announced as preparing for the press, the life and letters of Napoleon, to make three volumes quarto.

It has been made evident, in the British House of Commons, that the real capital of Great Britain applicable to any purpose of war, is not more than 60 or 70 millions sterling. The capital of the terminable annuities was not included in the official statements.

Nearly two millions sterling, of public and private money, have been expended on the colony of Sierra Leone. The question in question, even with the minists, whether the settlement shall be retained, so great has been the expen., of both treasure and life.—The number of Africans released from slavery by the British cruisers is stated to exceed eighteen thousand, but the Ministers acknowledge that the civilization of Africa, by means of the Colony, is entirely out of the question. The settlers have not produced food enough for themselves.

CEREMONY.—When the king of France enters and takes his seat upon the throne, previously to delivering his speech, the Peers, the Deputies and all the rest are standing. He soon after rises and says, "Messieurs, the Peers, be seated." This being done, the Chancellor says, "Messieurs, the D puties the king allows you to sit down." These grants being complied with, the king reads his speech.

The annexed advertisements are copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald:

"MATRIMONY.—A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of £8,000, if possessed of more, the surplus will be entirely at her own disposal. By a union with the advertiser, the lady will be mistress of a most comfortable and respectable establishment, and will have the estate into the best society the country affords. The most satisfactory references will be given, and secrecy and honor will be observed. Letters (post-paid) addressed to No. 236, Post office, Bristol, will be attended to."

"*To Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen.*—The advertiser, a solicitor of good education, appearance and address, and well versed in the law on elections, qualifications of voters, &c. is desirous of being employed as a Private Secretary or Amanuensis, or as an agent to any nobleman or gentleman who is likely to be engaged in a contest at the approaching election, possessing a talent for composing electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, etc. and capable of addressing a meeting with effect, his services in the latter capacity would be truly valuable. Personal application, or letters free of postage, addressed S. H at No. 4, Leicester-place, Cumberwell New Road, will be duly attended to."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Spanish Cortes at Madrid commenced on Monday, and ends this day.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Philadelphia District, commenced on the 14th inst.

The ship Algerquin, Capt. Dixey, commenced loading on Monday, and sailed on Thursday morning for Liverpool.

Four men were on Monday last committed to prison for having attempted to pass two counterfeit $10 notes of the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Bank. There are many counterfeit $10 notes of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in circulation.

At a recent meeting of the Select and Common Council, the agreement to supply the district of Spring Garden with Schuylkill Water was unanimously approved.

In the south, the fruit, particularly the peaches, have been generally destroyed by the late frosts.

Both houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 2nd day of May.

A fire took place on Saturday morning last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, it broke out in a frame building, and she in Water, believed allowwhit street. The building was occupied as a stable. The shed contained a few hogsheads of lime. The horses were got out of the stable without being injured.

Mr. Isaacs is almost entirely recovered.—The differences between him and Dr. Hubbard have been adjusted, and the latter has left the city.

A new post office has been established at Kensington, on the northern suburb of Philadelphia, and John Simons, Jr. appointed postmaster.

Captain James Renshaw has been appointed to the command of the naval station of Philadelphia and the place of Capt. Biddle, appointed to the command of the American squadron on the coast of Brazil.

The Governor has appointed Molten C. Rodgers and Charles Huston to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At an election held in this city on Monday, Samuel P. Wether il was elected Lieut. Colonel, William M. Evans and David Dillinger, were elected first and second Majors of the first Regiment Citizen Volunteers, 108th of the line.

At an Election for Officers of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, held at the House of Mrs. E. Rees, Emmik Ben Castle, on Tuesday the 18th inst. which took place between a recess we stop and ne yesterday morning, previous that the gentleman in question had just sent another young gentleman up the chimney, and was holding a sooty screen over the fire place, to prevent the soot from scattering about the room:"—

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"*To Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen.*—The advertiser, a solicitor of good education, appearance and address, and well versed in the law on elections, qualifications of voters, &c. is desirous of being employed as a Private Secretary or Amanuensis, or as an agent to any nobleman or gentleman who is likely to be engaged in a contest at the approaching election, possessing a talent for composing electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, etc. and capable of addressing a meeting with effect, his services in the latter capacity would be truly valuable. Personal application, or letters free of postage, addressed S. H at No. 4, Leicester-place, Cumberwell New Road, will be duly attended to."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Spanish Cortes at Madrid commenced on Monday, and ends this day.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Philadelphia District, commenced on the 14th inst.

The ship Algerquin, Capt. Dixey, commenced loading on Monday, and sailed on Thursday morning for Liverpool.

Four men were on Monday last committed to prison for having attempted to pass two counterfeit $10 notes of the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Bank. There are many counterfeit $10 notes of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in circulation.

At a recent meeting of the Select and Common Council, the agreement to supply the district of Spring Garden with Schuylkill Water was unanimously approved.

In the south, the fruit, particularly the peaches, have been generally destroyed by the late frosts.

Both houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 2nd day of May.

A fire took place on Saturday morning last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, it broke out in a frame building, and she in Water, believed allowwhit street. The building was occupied as a stable. The shed contained a few hogsheads of lime. The horses were got out of the stable without being injured.

Mr. Isaacs is almost entirely recovered.—The differences between him and Dr. Hubbard have been adjusted, and the latter has left the city.

A new post office has been established at Kensington, on the northern suburb of Philadelphia, and John Simons, Jr. appointed postmaster.

Captain James Renshaw has been appointed to the command of the naval station of Philadelphia and the place of Capt. Biddle, appointed to the command of the American squadron on the coast of Brazil.

The Governor has appointed Molten C. Rodgers and Charles Huston to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At an election held in this city on Monday, Samuel P. Wether il was elected Lieut. Colonel, William M. Evans and David Dillinger, were elected first and second Majors of the first Regiment Citizen Volunteers, 108th of the line.

At an Election for Officers of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, held at the House of Mrs. E. Rees, Emmik Ben Castle, on Tuesday the 18th inst. which took place between a recess we stop and ne yesterday morning, previous that the gentleman in question had just sent another young gentleman up the chimney, and was holding a sooty screen over the fire place, to prevent the soot from scattering about the room:"—

Query. How old is that little boy?—A. Why, he's five or six and a half round Rogers, the schools keeps these two years. He always said when he was five years old that he would do nothing else.

Q. How do you like your business?—A. Why, very well. Why, do you know that ere boy he belongs to me? He is entirely given to him, and he spends it all of Sunday. He been twelve months next month, and I gets only half a crown a week, and a shilling of that goes for my washing.

Q. How often do you wash yourselves?—A. Oh every Saturday night.

Q. Where do you sleep? Do you sleep on sacks?—A. No we sleeps on matrasses and feather beds.

Q. Then you don't wash before you go to bed?—A. No but we shakes ourselves.

Q. How many of you sleep in a bed?—A. Why there's five and there's only two sleeps in our bed. We only has four in ours. We wants part of a second to do. So.

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death and hung at Principe on the 16th ult. for attempting to revolutionize the country.

Mr. Owen's establishment at New Harmony has received a library and philosophical apparatus worth $20,000. The New Harmony Gazette of the 22d ult. says: "The town now presents a scene of active and steady industry; each is busily engaged in the occupation he has chosen for his comfort.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Reed, has arrived at N. York in 40 days from Gibraltar.—She experienced very heavy weather on the passage. The North Carolina 74, Constitution frigate, sloops of war Erie and Ontario, and schr. Porpoise, were at Port Mahon on the 26th February—all well.

A man who was brought up to give bail for a friend for some trifling matter, on being asked the ordinary question by the Magistrate, "Are you a man of property?" he replied "I guess you'd think so if you'd go home with me. I am living with my second wife, and have nineteen children!"

The Albany Daily Advertiser informs us, that during a late Monday morning session, there were one hundred and seventy-seven speeches made upon the bill providing for the safety of steam-boat passengers; and in the evening thirty-two speeches were made upon a dog bill.

Fifty thousand pairs of Boots and Shoes will be sold at auction in Boston, on the 25th inst. by John Fairfield.

Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, will sell at Brighton, on the immediate vicinity of Boston, on the 4th of May, an entire flock of Saxony sheep consisting of 202 bucks, and 128 ewes —they are said to be superior to any previously imported.

The disease called the "Influenza," which was felt in every part of the United States during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba. We are informed that there were supposed to be at least forty thousand persons sick with it in the Havana. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the country.

Water Boring in Alexandria, D. C.—The workmen have got to the depth of 440 feet; water is within about 52 feet of the surface of the earth. The specimens of stratum for the first 150 feet, are the same as those of 440 feet, alternately varying from clay to sand, of various casts and colors.

The prize of $10,000, in the Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island, last class, was owned by a shoe-maker (Mr. Sweetzer) in South Reading, Boston.

A variety dealer in New-York advertises, among his wares, "sheep-skins, gold leaf and boxes, at the moderate price of five hundred dollars."

Five hundred Bibles have been sold in the Mexican market at wholesale for $2,500!—500 Bibles sold at once! a profit of more than 400 per cent, and apparently an unlimited demand for more!

The treasury estimate of the means required by the Mexican government in the present year, is, all sorts of taxes, and all sorts of exactions of dollars. The expenses of the department of war are computed at more than eight millions.

The Baron de Malitz, Charge d'Affaires of Russia, at Washington, gives notice to all Russian subjects in the United States that they must present themselves at the legation, or at the offices of the Russian Consuls, to take the oath of allegiance to H. M. the Emperor Nicholas.

The walnut tree, if grafted, produces ten fold, yet this process is seldom or never used.

Black Paint will facilitate the ripening of wall fruit; yet not one wall in 20,000 is so painted.

The city of Pittsburg has been visited by another extensive fire, by which twelve or fourteen houses, and three valuable horses, were destroyed, on Sunday morning, the 2d inst.

On the 30th March, the council of Savannah directed the city marshal to carry into effect the ordinance passed 9th September, 1799, requiring confectioners and all retailers of liquors, and keepers of bar rooms, to close them on Sunday.

Capt. Morgan, of the brig James and Mary, from Bahia, states, that the Emperor of Brazil, with his retinue, had arrived at that place, on board of the ship Warren, from Boston.

The total number of publishments taken out from the Clark's office in the City of Boston, during the last year, were 838. A considerable number remaining in the office at the close of the year, to be called for and taken out.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the Conversations of Lafayette, has in press a work entitled, "Recollections of Washington." This work will be looked for with impatience by the American people.

Miss Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the 15,000 dollar prize in the last New York Literature Lottery, class No. 2, drawn on the 5th inst. in New York.

Mrs. Prudon, of the town of Lodi, New-York, in a state of insanity, lately threw herself from the second story of her house into the river, and was drowned.

The Providence, R. I. Association of mechanics and Manufacturers, held their thirty-seventh anniversary on the 10th inst. They heard a very appropriate discourse from Josiah Lawson, a member, which was preceded and followed by suitable prayers and music, in the Universalist Church.

The Massachusetts Mechanic Association of Boston have resolved to erect a suitable edifice for the meetings of the society. A loan of forty thousand dollars was authorized to aid in carrying the plan into execution.

The Society for the encouraging domestic servants, held their first annual meeting at New York on Saturday last; their report was read and rewards were distributed.

One of the labourers on the Union Canal, Pennsylvania, lately purchased some shares in the lottery. One of them, a quarter ticket, he exchanged with another laborer for an old pistol. The quarter drew its proportion of a five thousand dollar prize.

Rise early if you would enrich yourself, or vanquish an enemy. The sleeping wolf gains not the prey; neither the drowsy man the victory.

From official documents, it appears that there are balances charged on the books of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, against the several Brigade Inspectors, amounting to $81,129. A great portion of this, it is impracticable to collect, by reason of the insolvency of collectors, and other causes. The militia system of this State not only swallows up its own revenue, but requires other appropriations to support it.

PAPER.—The Boston Palladium contains a communication stating that the writer has in his possession some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached and unbleached writing paper, which he saw manufactured in England a few months ago from pine shavings only. The texture is said to be firmer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last.

N. G. Williamson, Postmaster at Wilmington, Del. and M. T. Simpson, acting under special authority from the Postmaster General of the United States, have found it necessary, in consequence of some rumours, to publish a statement in the Philadelphia papers, *fully* and *completely* exonerating Richard Bache, Esq. Postmaster in this city, and every person connected with the Post Office there, from any blame in relation to the late mail robbery.

Between ten o'clock on Saturday night, and five o'clock on Sunday morning, the store of Mr. Hansell, Watchmaker, on the south side of Market street near Seventh, was stripped of the whole of its contents—watches, jewellery, and silver spoons, to the value of between four and five thousand dollars. To get into the store, the robbers had to break through five locks; and, though one of the watchmen in going his round heard them at work; he did not interrupt their labors, supposing the noise to be made by some of the family.

Thus in one night has Mr. Hansell, a prudent and industrious artizan, and of the most respectable character, been deprived of the fruits of many years of close application and strict economy.

Considerable attention has, within a few months, been given to the subject of silk manufactures in our country, and consequently to the best means of nurturing the silk worm. The great number of mulberry trees recently imported into Ireland, show a determination in a part of the people of that country to rival their neighbor of the continent in the fabrication of silk.

A letter from Philadelnhia, published in the London Morning Herald, says: "Many failures in Philadelphia have lately taken place, and many more are feared; and yet Philadelphia is considered the most solid city in the United States. In New York more than three hundred great and small have stopped in the last three months; but the Yorkers are a speculating, gambling set of gentlemen, very apt to take up the idea that what's yours, is mine, and what's mine is mine own. A German, born in the interior of the country, who went on a visit to another German, was quite astonished at the number of people collected, and eagerly said to his friend, 'How done all dese people do live?' 'Why,' he replied, 'dey follow sheeting one anoder and calls it drade.'"

On Saturday, some official documents of much interest were submitted to Congress by the President. They confirm the report that the government of Brazil has appointed a minister to represent it in the Congress of Panama, according to invitation given by the Republic of Colombia. Mr. Poinsett writes, officially, that the same republic had invited the King of Great Britain to send an agent to Panama.

The East Florida Herald states that "large companies are forming for the purpose of buying up all the lands that are capable of producing the Sugar Cane, which will be the speculation, and which, in the hands of enterprize, will be more valuable to the United States than the rich mines of South America. We understand that Col. Dummett, at Tomoko, has planted 45 acres of Sugar Cane, and contemplates making 60 hogsheads of Sugar next fall. Industry and perseverance will certainly lead to independence. If, in the West Indis Islands, the planter is well paid for his crop at $6 per cwt. is it not certain that an average price of $8 in Florida, gives to it superior advantage over every other portion of the country."

A letter from Washington of March 30, says "Last Friday Mr. Randolph came into the Senate Chamber with a red flannel hunting shirt on his arm. He made a motion to adjourn on account of its being Good Friday.—While the motion was under consideration, "well, (said he,) I believe I will put on my shirt," and he did put it on and wore it as an outer garment during the Chamber." The attachment to this garment proceeds, I suppose, from the fact, to which he often alludes in his speeches, that his father raised "a hunting shirt company," at the commencement of the revolutionary war."

The oldest house in Salem, Mass.

A house is now standing in a lane near High street, at the head of the South river, known by the name of French House, (so designated from having been a place of shelter for a number of French emigrants many years ago) which was built in the year 1645, and is consequently 181 years old! It was built by John Clayton, a native of England; was occupied as a Custom House 34 years, and then sold to Wm. B. Brown, of Beverly, who, on removing to Virginia, sold it to Major Fry, of Salem, Capt. Sam. Fabens is the present owner of this house; he purchased it of Judith Stickney, daughter of Major Fry. It is now occupied as a wood-house. The mantle tree, taken down and viewed by the Late Rev. Dr. Butler, (a few years since) was marked 1645, in large and handsome characters.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good.—This is a very true proverb and very *pat* to the following advertisements, which a late National Intelligencer contains. Mr. Herron and Mr. Poor are very accommodating men, and appear to let no opportunity escape of sending things to the best market.

DUELLING PISTOLS.—The subscriber respectfully informs such gentlemen as are disposed to conclude their arguments in the field of honor, that he is prepared to manufacture Duelling Pistols, of various qualities, at from 50 to 250 dollars per pair. He will likewise furnish Quartering Bullet Moulds, giving *four to one.*

JAMES HERRON, Gun Maker,
73 South street, Baltimore.

A RAFFLE.—There is left at the auction rooms of Mr. Poor, to be raffled for, a very fine pair of Pistols, in a mahogany case, with every necessary apparatus.

The steam boat Colorus, when last heard from, says the Harrisburg Chronicle, was at Owego, upwards of 240 miles above Harrisburg—There is now no difficulty in the way of this boat's passage into Otsego lake. A gentleman residing on the North Branch informs, that 150,000 bushels of wheat came out of the Chemung, a tributary of that branch, the present spring, and descended the Susquehanna. The North Branch opens into the prime of the wheat country of the state of New York.

From the Trenton True American, we learn, that the commencement of the Delaware and Raritan Canal is supposed to be little nearer at hand than it was before the Company for the purpose was formed. It is said, indeed, that a majority of the Board of Directors are opposed altogether to going on with the undertaking. An application has been made to Congress for aid, by a subscription of stock, which, if granted, may possibly change the aspect of things.

The following is an extract of a letter received from New Harmony. The same account in substance, of the difficulties in Mr. Owen's community, has been made public in the Cincinnati papers. "You mention Mr. Owen of New Harmony, 'turning the world upside down.' He makes a great noise, but whether his plan will succeed at Harmony, is a matter of doubt. I have been to Harmony three times since he purchased it, which is not a great distance from me. I was there about a week since.—He has upset the society since his return, and they are in convention to form a constitution for the government of the new community. His preliminary society, as it was called, has cost him some thousands of dollars, and done very little during his absence but talk of the social system, which no one of them understands, and about which each seems to care as little. I assure you that I believe he has been shamefully injured by them. On his return from Europe, he wisely called his servants' together, and asked them how they had employed the talents distributed to them. It is feared they were little more than the servant who hid his lord's money, for they had expended it, and had nothing scarcely to show for it, except some dashing bucks and lasses in broad cloths and silks which were purchased at Mr. Owen's expense. Now you will think this savours of ill will to Mr. O. and his society, but I assure you I wish him well, and should be sorry that he should be hurt by his speculation. But there must be a different system of things before all matters can be reasonably expected. I am satisfied that a combination of effort, well directed, will do more than individual exertion; of this we have a fair proof in the possession of Harmony, before Mr. Owen purchased it. They accumulated wealth by wholesale; but they were not a silk-wearing, fiddling, dancing, concert attending, any more than they were a Bible-reading people. I am a Scotchman, but it seems to me a question whether Mr. O. can reduce his theory to practice. Not one of the society can yet tell what will be the result of the present commotion. Several from this vicinity have joined the profession, society, but they do not seem to relish the prospect the community holds out to them."

The accounts of ex-president Monroe have been fully examined by the committee of the House of Representatives, and a report in his favor made to Congress. The following statement exhibits the several items of the claim as proposed to be allowed by the committee:

1. Three months and twenty days detention in France, after addition of leave, at the rate of 9,000 francs per annum,	$2,730 00	
2. Contingent expenses of that mission, from the 1st of August, 1794, to the 1st of January, 1797, being the average allowance to all the American ministers in France, the sum of $110, previously allowed, being deducted,	1,495 83	
2. Amount paid by Mr Monroe to J. Rice, for demurrage, &c.	330 00	
4. Contingent expenses of the mission to G. Britain, in addition to the allowance made at the settlement of Mr. Monroe's accounts, making the average of the sum paid to all the other American ministers at the same government,	457 83	
5. Remuneration for extraordinary expenses incurred by Mr. Monroe's detention in England, by direction of the government, for two years and four months, at $4,500 per annum,	10,500 00	
	$15,534 00	

6. Interest on the above from the 3d of December, 1810, until paid.

COMMUNICATION.

At an Anniversary Supper prepared by J. W. Tyler, for the Provident Association of Journeymen Bookbinders and a few invited guests, on Thursday evening, the 15th April, 1826, the cloth being removed, Mr. John Creighton was appointed President, and James Price Vice President; the following toasts were severally drank, interspersed with songs.

1. Our First Anniversary.—The first *volume* of a long *series* of valuable *works. Super Ex-tra.*

2. New York and Philadelphia.—Two *volumes bound* in one, *lettered*—Friendship and unanimity. Song—My friend and pitcher.

3. Our Enemies—May they be chained to a *beating stone* for life and their only relaxation be *squaring Boston boards* with a Pindar *knife.* Song—The Galley Slave.

4. Master Binders, who prefer Boys to Men—

"May rats and mice devour their *paste,*"
Their *paste-boards* and their *leather,*
May their *hand l ifters* be defaced,
Their *types* all mix'd together.

5. A good *beating* and *hard pressing,*
To Iron *heard* without discretion,
Inevitable ruin and eternal loss,
To *Master-binders* who *work* for cost.

6. The United States of America Well *pa-ted* and *glued,* may the worm of corruption never enter their joints.

Song—Hail Columbia.

7. The Young Republics of the Continent—Well *sewed* and *backed* by Uncle Sam, my bid defiance to the Holy Alliance.

Song—Back side of Albany.

8. The *Press*—The Palladium of Liberty and Science, may it *steeled from* for the *strong pull.* Song—Hail Liberty's supreme delight.

9. Our *Rulers*—Let them always show *straight lines* and true *colours.*

Song—The Jacket so

antagonists, he rapped on the table with his right hand, and shook his head in displeasure, while with his left he re-placed the chessmen as they stood before. He looks round upon the audience occasionally, but is intent upon every movement in the game, his eyes flowing with the quickness of life. But wonderful as this part of the exhibition is, it is not the whole of it. There is the automaton trumpeter, an elegant figure in the military costume of the French ladders, in which in comparison with these little fellows upon the slack rope.

Green Room Intelligence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin have appeared several times this week at our theatre, and are undoubtedly possessed of considerable talent, particularly Mrs. H. We expect they will attract full audiences. Mrs. Barnes appears on Monday, she is engaged for four nights.

Of the occurrence which took place at the theatre on Monday last, we are unable to speak on our own responsibility, not having been present at the time. Although Mr. Wemyss, in the course he adopted in breaking in unceremoniously upon the established rules, or rather the mutual understanding and relation which is always presumed to exist between the performer and an audience, has lain himself open to censure, yet we are of opinion, he appears to have the voice of the public decidedly in his favour: and we are glad of it.—He has given his opponent, who has long exercised a haughty, domineering spirit over those whom necessity or chance has placed under the sufferance of his "little brief authority,"—we say, he has given to the acting manager a lesson which he has long wanted, and which may probably have a good effect in curbing the fiery unruly spirit, which has often soared aloft in stern majesty. The following, we have good authority for saying, is the exact substance of the address which Mr. Wemyss so spiritedly and successfully made to the Philadelphia audience on the evening above alluded to. It speaks for itself.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am, I believe, to attribute these sounds (alluding to a few hisses which were uttered, deeper or more sonorous as he was leaving the stage) to a misunderstanding which has taken place between myself and Mr. Wood relative to the word English man, which I used when I last quitted the stage. Mr. Wood understood me to say *drowning frame man* for the word *Englishman*. Allow me to ask you whether the name of Englishman is a disgrace—if so, I will bend to your decision. (Here Mr W. was interrupted with loud applause and cries of "No, No, you're not.") I am an Englishman—Now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to appeal to you as Americans; what would you think of an American, who, on the other side of the waters, should have occasion to pay a compliment to his country in these words:—"Die as an American citizen ought," and he should be told by another person, "By ——— 't's my will and pleasure that you insert the word Englishman instead of that which would be so dastardly as to submit to it."

Mr. Wood then made his appearance, and being heard, endeavored to exculpate himself from the odium which had been most reasonably laid to his account, but aft r consider able tumult he was obliged to desist and leave the stage. There seemed but one opinion to prevail among the audience. The *Apotheosis* of Washington was received with the usual plaudits, and unsolicited by those of the author, but in this instance had been unnecessarily substituted for others.

Miss Kelly had her benefit last evening, was Noah's N. Y. Advocate of Tuesday, and played Miss Dorrillon in Mrs. Inchbald's admired and inconsistent play of "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are"—a title as incongruous as the piece itself. This comedy is seldom performed—not that it is deficient in fine writing or in pleasing incidents, but it has slipped off the stage by its own weight, or perhaps we should say, has been driven off among many other comedies, by the attractive combinations of music and painting, which have united against it, and now have taken possession of the boards. The alternate scenes of gaiety and pensiveness (pensivity as the critics fain have it) the contrast of fashionable vanities and neglected affections, are needed with truth and effect. Miss Kelly played Miss Kelly with interest through scenes of extravagance and dissipation, and mingled finer regrets when they terminated in the sadness of a prison. The house was full and fashionable, for which we rejoice—(say \$1800). Miss Kelly deserves the patronage she has received—she is the centre of no opulent circle; the idol of no convenional and exclusive pretension to taste; but she is a prudent and accomplished actress, in the old comedy line of acting, deprived of all her early resources, and who asks no favors to which she is not entitled. We hope to see her again on our boards at the ensuing season.

We are told, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that after the charming of Signorina" had given her songs on Saturday evening to the most brilliant audience ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, a wreath of laurels and rosa was placed on her head as a tribute to her worth and services. A similar compliment was paid at Paris in 1817 to the musical perfection of Madame Catalina. The orchestra of the Opera have also done them selves credit by adorning their instruments with laurel leaves on the first appearance of the Signorina after a recent happy event.

It is stated in the New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette, that the Bull's Head property has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Theatre. The plan of the building of Mr. Gilbert, on which, it is said, will be completed and opened in sept. next. The front of the building is to be 75 feet in breadth, to be built of marble, with stately portico, the depth of the building is to be 160 feet. The spot chosen is a beautiful one.

Mr. Kean's engagement in Charleston concluded on the 15th instant. The Mercury states that at his benefit the house was filled with as genteel and numerous an audience as ever assembled in that theatre. The number of ladies was unusually large. He was not well enough to sustain his arduous part to the close of the play, and in the last fict his physical powers evidently was exhausted. He was received for, and addressed the audience in an appropriate speech, expressive of his gratitude for his favourable reception. Mr. Kean, we understand, will go further south before he returns to New York.

The performances at Washington Garden, Boston, are drawing good houses; the sports of the ring, the agility of the voltigeurs and the novelties of the stage are "all the go."—Mr. Burroughs appeared on Monday evening in the new and interesting piece of the Dumb Girl of Geneva.

Mr. Matthews has had a private rehearsal of his new entertainment at the English Opera House. It is to be called "Invitations," and professes to be an account of various incidents and characters encountered by this son of Momus during his intercourse with society. Besides the usual fund of humour, several pathetic touches are introduced, not inferior to the story of poor "Mons Mallet;" one of which, especially "The Ruined Gamester," is not only productive of a most harrowing effect, but it is calculated to do infinite service to the cause of morality. The entertainment is altogether of a superior order, and the ingenuity anticipate even an increased degree of popularity for it over its predecessors.

Carl Maria Von Weber, made his first public appearance in England, at the Covent Garden theatre, London. The first act of the Oratorio was selected from his Der Freischutz, and was rapturously received. When Weber appeared on the stage, he was received with the loudest bursts of applause. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved from every part of the house, nor did the applause subside until three rounds had been bestowed upon this eminent composer. He bowed repeatedly to the audience, and appeared, by his gestures, to assure them that he was sensible of their kindness. On quitting the stage he was again loudly cheered. The house was crowded to excess.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The following communications have been received during the past week, and will meet with due attention.

"Montgaris," to "Sylvia"—"Anna," by "Vergennes"—"Lines on the death of an aged relative"—"To Sorrow;" the author of this piece has adopted the signature of "Omicron," not probably being aware of its having already been upon our files. "Hector"—Sonnet, by "Jernus"—"Hyema"—a mathematical question from "P. B."—"Farewell, the links which bound us," and "Peter Single."

"Curious mortal," &c. is from a very curious kind of a genius, not to recollect that he has already had one copy of these very identical lines inserted in our columns; and there are very pretty, of course, but then as we think they may be made too much of; lay it by, Andrew, lay it by, and let it remain until it shall have passed from the recollection at least of the printer, and then try it again, Andrew, try it again.

A Pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Plan of a College," about to be established in this city, we shall take the first opportunity of reading. It is by John Sanderson, Esq. a gentleman of established reputation as a scholar, and teacher of classic literature in this city.

To those who admire the beauties of Nature, and who is there that does not, and who have once been the spot to which we refer, we need only mention the Gardens of Mr. Alexander Parker, in Love Lane, to recall to their view, in imagination at least, the rich profusion of foliage and flowers which have heretofore distinguished this gay parterre. We can assure them it has lost none of its former beauty, but is perhaps el-ched at this time with additional loveliness The hyacinths are in bloom, and a variety of other beautiful young blossoms are either on the eve of displaying their fresh tints to the eye, or have already made their appearance.

This is a delightful promenade, and the glow of health and animation on cheeks which rival the blossoms they visit, will no doubt be there, and impart additional charms to the rich and variegated profusion with which nature has already embellished this favorite resort.

We recently took occasion to notice the Aetiog American theatre, a new publication, somewhat novel in its design, at least on this side of the Atlantic, published at the fancy book store of Mr. A. R Poole, Chesnut street, for the proprietors, Lopez & Wemyss. These enterprising gentlemen, in the expensive undertaking in which they have embarked, have placed a confidence in the liberality of the American public which we are happy to hear has not been misplaced. They may now rest pretty confident, we think, on a complete fulfilment of the favourable anticipations they have made in regard to the success of the enterprize.

The present Number is considerably improved in the typographical appearance, and is embellished with about as fine a likeness of Miss Kelly as has perhaps ever been taken of any performer in this country—it is certainly an admirable likeness of this spirited and charming actress; and those who have once witnessed her performances would do well to possess themselves of a copy.

"A guilty conscience who can hear?" saith the wise man of old, and thereby hangs a—singular incident, a case in point justly applicable to this honest old maxim. Mr. Borcell, a respectable victualler in this city, has lately been placed in a most uncomfortable quandary by the receipt of the following note and its contents, through the post office. No injury is recollected to have been received, and after a very patient and careful investigation the whole matter seems wrapt in a mystery which Mr. B. would willingly give five times the received amount to have removed.

"Phila. March 27, 1826.

SIR—The enclosed ten dollar note, sent by an unknown hand, is to make amends for an injury done to your estate. JUSTICE.

To Mr. Valentine Borcell & Co.?

COMMUNICATION.

An article in the last Saturday Evening Post induces one of your subscribers to send you this for insertion, in order that the public may know who is entitled to the credit of the conduct of our worthy Magistrate, the Mayor, towards a poor man that, it is said, was preaching the gospel in his own house, a short time since, to a congregation of near 200 persons—the facts are, his house is so small that it will not hold more than 50; that he was not dragged out by the Constable, (Mr. M'Gauley,) but was found in the street after 10 o'clock in the evening, disturbing the public peace, and was repeatedly requested to go into the house and observe order, which he peremptorily refused, and thereby justified the constable in taking him into custody.—With respect to the gospel that he preaches, any person may be satisfied what kind of gospel it is by giving him an hearing; in fact, he is discarded by all religious societies, and wanders about from place to place, instead of staying at home with and attending to his family. If the Mayor's mandate had been for thirty days instead of seven, he would have been equally justifiable, and no high handed stretch of power could be attributed to him. A poor man he is and a poor man he will be; destitute his family are, and most remain if he rambles up and down the country, and will not work. A. S.

A writer in the New York American, suggests that every steam boat in the United States should give the proceeds of one trip as a benefit to the orphan children of Fulton, in whose behalf the Legislature of New York has been solicited in vain. When those who have made, or are making money, by means of steam boats, reflect upon what they owe to the genius and labours of Fulton, they can scarcely hesitate to contribute the earnings of a few hours, to the welfare of his impoverished family.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Mary Ann, Rogan, 21 days from Laguira.
Lehigh, Howell, from Lisbon.
Sea House, Tilden, 10 ds. fr. St. Johns, P. R.
Schr Henrietta, Nones, 21 ds. fr. St. Thomas.
Gen. La Fayette, Sooney, 10 ds fr. Port au Prince.
Olive Branch, Mathews, 11 ds. fr. Havana.
Brig Mary Bentley, 33 ds. fr. Pernambuco.
Adrians, Champney, 27 ds. do
Ariel, Evans, 12 ds. fr. Rugged Island.
Richmond, Harrison, 10 ds. fr. Cape Haytien.
Ship Wellington Sims, Gerry, 119 ds. fr. Canton.
Brig Hunter, Latour, from Bordeaux.
James and Mary, Morgan, 34 ds fr. Balia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, Trinidad de Cuba.
Schr. Dove, Lont. for Cape Haytien.
Ship Nassau, Wilson, for Mobile.
Algonquin, Dacy, for Liverpool.

MARRIED,

On the 18th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. HENRY R. STIBLE, of Bethany, Pennsylvania, to Miss HARRIET KEATTING, of this city.

On the 13th inst. at Bolton Farm, Bucks co. Pa. by the Rev. William Johnson the Rev. WILLIAM CHARTERTON, late Rector of St. James' Church, in the Island of Tortola, to LOUISA PEMBERTON, daughter of Anthony Morris, Esq.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, P. PITTINOS, to Mrs. E. PERRY, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 26th of March, by the Rev. Silas Shaffer, Mr. ABRAHAM NIPPES, Gunsmith, to Miss MARY SLINGLUFF, daughter of Joseph Slingluff, all of the N. Liberties.

On Sunday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. RICHARD MEADE, of Mississippi, to Miss SARAH ANN REESE of Baltimore.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. B. Allen, Mr. ABEL B. TAYLOR, of Burlington co. N. J. to Miss MARY WEBBER, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cummiskey, Mr. THOMAS KELLY, to Miss MARY DAILY, of Moyamensing township.

On Thursday, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. EDMUND CANBY, to Miss MARY THORNE, daughter of James Price, all of Brandywine, Delaware.

On Wednesday morning, in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dana, Mr. BENJ. S. CRABB, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. William Duane, all of this city.

On Sunday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sitz, Mr. DANIEL DORSEY, to Miss SARAH STEVENS, both of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Monday, the 10th inst. at Cape May, N. J. by the Rev. Israel Townsend, Mr. DAVID REEVES to Miss LETITIA BYERS, of Chester County, Penn.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. SARAH ORMON, wife of William Ormon.

On the evening of the 17th inst. at an advanced age, Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRIS, formerly an excellent actress on the boards of the Philadelphia Theatre.

On Wednesday, Mrs. MARGARET DURNEY, wife of Michael Durney.

On Friday, the 14th inst. Mr. CHARLES CROWDING, in the 25th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, in the 42d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, of a severe illness, Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. JOSEPH W. T. NEALL, son of Samuel Neall, aged 7 years.

On Saturday morning, suddenly, Mr. JOHN BARR, Stone Cutter, aged 27 years.

On Friday, the 14th inst. JOSEPH ISAAC, son of James Dewey, aged four years, eight months and five days.

On Sunday, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Captain JAMES DOYLE, in the 30th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mrs. DEBORAH JONES, in the 79th year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst after a lingering illness, Miss MARIA SHAW, aged 21 years

On Friday, the 14th inst. Mrs. SARAH LAMBERT, wife of Gresham W. Lambert, merchant, of this city, of a pulmonary disease, aged 45 years, and 7 months.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE WHITE, Pa ter, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, Mrs MARY ANN RONEY, aged 24 years.

On Saturday, the 8th inst. at Providence, R. I. Mr. JAMES H. ORRELL, tailor, aged 30, eldest son of the late William Orrell, aged 55 years; he was a native of Bolton-Lee-Moors, Lancashire, England, and formerly a resident of this city.

On Sunday evening, at Mount Holly, N. J. Mr JOHN MASSY, aged 65 years.

On Tuesday at noon, Mrs. SARAH WOOD, in the 85th year of her age.

On Wednesday, of consumption, EMANUEL J. FISHER, in the 25th year of his age.

On Monday, the 20th ult. at his residence, in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Penn. in the 24th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS DODSON, lately a resident of Chesterton, Md. By this afflicting stroke of providence, his family have been bereaved of one of the kindest, and most indulgent of parents, and society of a truly pious and useful member.

TO-MORROW,

APRIL 23.

THE steam Boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, will leave the Market street wharf at 8 o'clock precisely MORNING, at the Bank, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day.

april 22—1t

To Manufacturers and others.

FOR Sale or Rent, that very well built brick building situate in Rich Hill, now used as a steam Rolling and Slitting Mill, and formerly as a part of a manufacturing establishment, they being now connected and firmly put up, with the said establishment, a steam engine of sufficient power for the whole existing order, of twelve forty inches or more. The said building has a front of about 50 feet upon Front view street, 60 feet deep, exclusive of the Engine room and a rear counting room. For the terms which it may be rented, apply to the subscriber, residing in Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth. As said building is two stories high, and a part of the walling is good, it will not hold more than 50; that he was not dragged out by the Constable, (Mr. M'Gauley;) but was found in the street after 10 o'clock in the evening, disturbing the public peace, and was repeatedly requested to go into the house and observe order, which he peremptorily refused, and thereby justified the constable in taking him into custody.—With respect to the gospel that he preaches, any person may be satisfied what kind of gospel it is by giving him an hearing; in fact, he is discarded by all religious societies, and wanders about from place to place, instead of staying at home with and attending to his family. If the Mayor's mandate had been for thirty days instead of seven, he would have been equally justifiable, and no high handed stretch of power could be attributed to him. A poor man he is and a poor man he will be; destitute his family are, and most remain if he rambles up and down the country, and will not work. A. S.

A writer in the New York American, suggests that every steam boat in the United States should give the proceeds of one trip as a benefit to the orphan children of Fulton, in whose behalf the Legislature of New York has been solicited in vain. When those who have made, or are making money, by means

MRS. C. SPOFFORD,

No. 23 South Second street, East side,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and customers for their favours during the past season, and begs a continuance of the same, and hopes by an unremitting attention to her business to merit a share of public patronage. She has just received an elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, among which are—

Kergnet Insertings Ridgings and Sealing Trimmings,
Worked Suit Patent Leather Belts & Bonnets,
Barege Shawls, fancy colors, also Ruffles,
Cambric Dimities, Jaconet Muslins, Book Muslins,
Gros d'Ete, Gros de Naples plain and figured,
Ombre, black and white and colored Bobbins,
Lustres, Grenadines, Bobbins and Lotte Pulls,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Hose, ribbed and plain,
Linen Cambric and Cambric Hdkfs plain & col'd borders,
Fancy Silk Purses, and Purposes,
A large assortment of French Curls and Puffs,
Bobbinet Veils, Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Bobbinet Laces, superior quality,
Fine ones, variety of colors,
Silk Cashmere Scarfs,

Together with a general assortment of Staple Goods, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms.

april 1—3t

W. TAFT,

LADIES' Work Box, Dressing Case, and Pocket Book Maker, No. 125 Arch street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Philadelphia. Gentlemen's Desks, Travelling Cases, Portfolios, Jewel Cases, Ink Stands, Card Cases, Card Cases, Reticules, Also, Fire Screens, Card Racks, and Music Ornaments generally.

april 22—6t

Manayunk and Flat Rock Hotel.

BENJAMIN G. BRUBER respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment on the above stand, formerly called Flat Rock Hotel, where he will be happy to see those who may favour him with the choicest of Liquors, the best of Provisions, and every exertion shall be used to render them moderate terms.

Dinners and Suppers provided for Parties at short notice.

april 22—6t

NANKIN FLOOR MATTING.

BY the Yard, Piece or Quantity, a very large assortment of superior Nankin Matting, from 4 to 6 quarters in width. Also, Canton Matting, with a large assortment of Dry Goods, for sale by the subscriber, at No. 14 South Second St.

JOSEPH S. SHARPLESS.

april 22—1t

Smithing Continued.—J. Coffee, No. 224 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth, on the old stand, corner of the Ridge Road and Vine street, where may be had every kind of wrought iron work, made to order and by the lot cheaper, at a fair price. From the superiority of work and the prompt attention to his trade, that has distinguished the late firm of CLARK & COFFEE, he still hopes to receive that patronage which his attention to business merits.

april 7—6t*

THE LADIES' DENTIST.

Just arrived from London to attend with cleanse your Ivory Ornaments in better style than ever before. Also to Wash Sets of Teeth, and insert Gums to those who have lost their Teeth by other unskilful means.

DOCTOR COURLEE, Surgeon Operator and Dentist, from Paris, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, and its environs, that he has arrived from London, and has taken a House at No. 4 Minor street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, where he will be happy to wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their calls, and will engage to perform every operation upon the Teeth, and in the mouth, which will render a long-sighted person to distinguish the smallest object, and a short-sighted person to read the smallest print, without the assistance of glasses. Those who have lost their Teeth by accident or disease, may be supplied with Artificial Teeth, which will perform a long-sighted person to distinguish the smallest object, and a short-sighted person to read the smallest print, without the assistance of glasses. Those who have lost their Teeth by accident or disease, may be supplied with Artificial Teeth, which will perform all the necessary offices of the natural ones, and look as well

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REBUSES.

1. What with farmers, includes all their beasts
and their sheep,
And that which we praise, when we safely go
over,
Gives name to the place, where my christmas I
keep.
Where my christmas I keep, pray discover.

2. What was aisely in use before guns were in-
vented,
And a place of retreat, for wild beasts under-
stood,
Where they couch, and lie down, both secure and
contented,
Make the name of a poet, once highly renowned.
DECIUS.

ENIGMA.

My first in beauty prominently stands,
Exists in bidding, though not in commands;
My second troubled in a single spot,
Keeps us with life, absent from it, not;
Whether may claim my third, fools know it not,
To dwell in folly never may be;
To cock a hat, what, I'll not say,
He reads from her he loves, what will he say?
He'll answer—but I need not tell thee what
Those know it, then take in last, my fourth thou'll
see.

I—ne? Thee, yet know I no sight of crime,
To first in a rice, yet dwell in neither clime,
A fox white we all are perfectly resolved,
The whole stood all on earth most wish to find.
* The fifth

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—I am not satisfied with one of the answers to the "Enigmas" inserted on the 5th instant, viz. Neshaminy. My curiosity extends further than merely finding out what the name of the river is; I wish to know who is a "company to a bird" by his father, and why "a pie of angels once fed," &c &c. If some of your correspondents would give a poetical answer, they would much oblige

DECIUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

RECEIPT FOR A TATLER.

Take the vice of a tunabout and the rout
of a noble tongue, of each six hundreds, fifteen ounces of ambition, the same quantity of nonsense, and bruise them together in a mortar of misapprehension, then boil them over a fire of wild surmise until you perceive a scum of falsehood rising on the top, then strain through a cloth of misconstruction, put it into a bottle of malignity, stop it up with a cork of envy, then suck a glass through a quill of malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil without regard to person or character.

C.

SIMILES.

As keen as razor—as jagged as a saw,
As old as a patriarch—as new as a straw;
As big as the land yonder—as tough as whit leather,
Unsteady as a shoemaker's shop—as dull weather;
As clear as a knot—as alert as a cat,
As proud and as deep as the Esthonian is flat,
As rude—and as saucy as a jackanapes,
Fat ups two antipodes—close as a bug;
As crafty as a fox—as sly as a cat,
As ugly as sin—as spruce as a coat,
As tall as a lamp-post—as round as a butt,
As short as a span—and as long as not!
As sharp as a needle—as hard as any stone,
As pale as a ghost—as red as the sun,
As wet as a Carnesian poor as church mice,
As thin as old England's—as large as no size,
As the thought—and as lightning—as slow as a snail,
As true as a saint—as long as a whale;
As loud as a drum—as soft as a feather,
As right as a corkscrew—as wrong as a squint,
As stiff as a dead rabbit—as limber as pliant,
As mild as a dish-water—fine as Welsh ale;
As hot as the pokestoves—as thick as wood,
As Paradise perfect—as dull as mud;
As thorny a thicket—as smooth as a glass,
As wise as a monkey—as proud as the grass;
As brimmed as diamonds—dull as old news,
As light as a paper—as dark as an ocean;
As hard as a brick—as soft as a sponge,
As fat as a hog—as lean as a forger;
As long as a song—as short as a speech,
As hot as the dogdays—as still as December;
As sad as a mourner—as merry as mirth,
As grave as a judge—as near as a hook;
As true as a touchstone—as pert as a pie,
As false as a lover—as dull as a sloth,
As old as my grandsire—as new as my youth,
And if you with more—you may find a great many.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

ASPARAGUS.

It should be sowed as early as it can be raked in to the ground, for it is not to be injured by early frost. Dr. Hamilton says a bed for early Cuttove late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, three inches deep, and the plants left as in other plant for as the lettuce will soon be in full bud, other rows of later tops alike may occupy the whole bed.

BEANS.

should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the first week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mixed with good garden mould. Hoe often to the roots without them while growing, an keep the weeds out.

CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the middle of March. Select a dry sandy or loamy soil, which is a little of the color of mulatto. Turn it over in autumn pretty deep and mellow. Then should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart and one fourth of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be made of rich mould well worked, and the seeds frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

BEETS AND CABBAGES.

They should be sowed about the 1st of March, in drills three inches apart, and plants twenty inches apart, and hilt an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

MELONS, CUCUMBERS, AND SQUASHES.

They should be planted during the time the 1st of March, on numbers for pickling may be planted the middle of May. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed and thrown into the hills from time to time to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

CABBAGE.

They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 10th of April, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning when the sun is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to let go up. If there happens an early snow it will not injure them.—When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench ding in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

TO WASH WOOLLEN GOODS.—The art of washing woollen things so as to prevent them shrinking, is one of the many desid rata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded—it is, therefore, with satisfaction we now explain this simple process to our readers.—All closer-pieces of woollen goods should be well washed with soap in very hot water, and as soon as the article has been cleansed, instantly immerse it in cold water; let it be wrung and hung up to dry.

PRO BONO PUBLICO—At that spacious and long established establishment, No. 8, corner of Filbert and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this present until the first of March, a vast assistment of the most recherche, wholesome and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY MAHOGANY, CUTLERY &c. march 1—tf

P. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Shawnee Village, Lancaster Road, offers all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chaises, are tested of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of second hand carriages, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 23—ly

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

LADIES Fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, No. 94 South Second street, (Sheaver Village,) respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has on hand and intends keeping a very large assortment of Ladies' Walking shoes made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be disposed of at the lowest prices for the benefit of a share of their patronage, which he will endeavour to merit.

Those Ladies wishing to leave their measures can have work of any description made at the shortest notice. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders will be punctually attended to. jan 16—tf

CHEAP SILK STORE,

No. 964 Market above Third Street,
(Old Stand of Paul K. Hubbs.)
STOKES & BUZBY,

COUNTRY STORES supplied at the lowest prices for Cash or Acceptances. 2 mo 11—3m

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

RECENTLY received an excellent assortment of White Merino Shawls, and some of very superior quality; also, Scotch Shawls with merino fringe.

A few of Wool Long Shawls.

Cassion and Satin Cravats.

Indian Silk Handkerchiefs.

Plain and neat Gold Cornelle Napkins.

French Lenguinets and Italian Stockings.

Wool Hose and Half Hose.

Fine plain Cheenies and dressed Bengals

Merino and Cotton Hose, Silk Mitts.

Real Indie Book Muslins.

Superfine Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings,

Furnish Flannels and Flannel Shirtings,

Damask, also Linen, and Napkins, with a good assortment of Linen and Cotton Cambrics, for gentlemen's wear. JOWN ESD SHARPLESS.

4th mo—6t*

PHILADELPHIA

Silver Spoon & Fork Manufactory,

No. 48 Corner of Fifth and Cherry sts.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have constantly on hand all articles in their line, such as Tea, and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Soup Tureens, Sauce Boats, Cake, Gravy Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Mustard and Salt Spoons, &c. &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Plated on hand a handsome assortment of the above articles which they will dispose of at the lowest cash prices. Having had many years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Their assortment of work cannot be excelled" shall be manufactured generally of pure coin silver, and the Public may rest assured that the Standard of our coin Plated work will be equal to "Crown," shall never be offered for sale by us. All Spoons and Forks made by us will be manufactured in the United States, and to give the public a guarantee, they engage to pay $100 to any person who will prove that any Spoons or Forks sold by them are not manufactured as above stated, and have for a number of years been considered one of the first names in this city and elsewhere. Their furnished work can be furnished" shall be